WASHINGTON

Speech of the President to a Delegation of Baltimoreans.

INTERESTING PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS

Another Bill in the Senate for the Restoration of Alabama.

The Case of Senator Thomas Disposed of.

He is Declared Ineligible to a Seat in the Senate.

The Legislative and Executive Appropriation Bill Passed in the House.

The New Bill for the Protection of American Citizens in Foreign Countries.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19, 1868, }

Speech of the President to a Committee of the Haltimore City Councils.

At eleven o'clock this foreneon a committee of the we branches of the City Councils of Baltimore, headed by the President of each branch and accompanied by on Charles E. Pheips, of Maryland, called upon President Johnson for the purpose of presenting to him a copy of the resolutions adopted by the Councils, ening the wise and constitutional ad inistration of ident Johnson, and tendering to him their hearty al government of the country. The resolutions also extend to hm an invitation to visit the city of the freedom of the city. The President received them is his audience chamber, where each member of the egation was introduced to him by General Pheins Mr. Duval, on the part of the committee, then presented Mr. Johnson with an o.ficial copy of the resolutions with a few appropriate remarks. The President in re-

ply spoke as follows:

I am profoundly thankful for this expression of approval by the Councies of the city of Battimore of my edical conduct as the Chie. Executive officer of the Battim. The manifestation of confidence from the citizens of Battimore is, at this time, paculiarly acceptable and gratifying. Our country is now in the midst of grave beria, and our free institutions are more endangered now than when, during the rebellion, our a miss were struggling for the republic in the field. In this crucial condition of public adairs it behoves every citizen who feels an interest in the preservation of constitutional Eberty to consider that ours is a government of law, and to require of our Legislatures that, when a great measure is proposed, the first inquiry shall be, Does it conform to the constitution which they have solemnly sworn to support? It would be the greatest of vetories if the public mind, carried back within the paile of the constitution, would demand that all regislation should be strictly tested by the organic law. The idea that the constitution no longer exists, or that, although chising, laws must be made outside of its provisions, must ultimately lead us to despotism and tyranny. If the judicial and executive Branches are to be broken down and the government resolved two and placed under the control of the legislative department; if the rights, the is create and the destines of this great country are to be transferred to the hands of a few, whose will alone is to be the measure of their power, our republican institutes, in soon yield to the most ab olute despotism ever witnessed by the world. The struggle in which I have been compelled to engage has not been for my emplicited by the correction of the legislation principles of the constitution, and if I could accomplish that object the measure of my ambition would indeed be filled to overflowers. These into expressions of approval of the Chyclamic Balling my reversuce to the people and giving my reversuce to the people and giving my reversuce

son the following bill as a substitute for the one here t f re reported by them. General Banks, the chairman

rilest opportunity :-

Whereas the right of expa'riation is a natural and inherent right of all people indispensable to the enjoyment of the rights of its, liberty and the pursuit of harpiness for the protection of which the government of the United states was established, and whereas in the recipition of this principle this go eriment has freely received emigrants from all halls and invested them with the rights of citizenb.p. and Woreas it is claimed that all such American citizens

sh p, and

We exact it is claimed that all such American citizens, with their desc indants, are subjects of foreign States, owing allegiance to the go eruments thereof; and Westessa it is necessary to the ministenance of public peace that this claim of foreign allegiance should be promptly and finally disasowed therefore.

Be it enacted, &c., That any declaration, instruction, opinion, order or decision of any officers of this government, which denies, restricts, impairs or questions the right of expairin on is hereby declared inconsistent with the fundamental principes of the government, and therefore null and void.

Sec. 2. That all maturalized citizens of the United States, while in foreign States, shall be entitled to and stati receive from this government the same protection of person and property that is accorded to native born extracts in I ke situations and circumstances.

En. 3. That whenever it shall be duly made known to its President that any outzen of the United States has be in artisted and its detained by any foreign government, in contravention of the intent and purposes of this act, upon the a legation that nativalization in the Enited States does not operate to disalive his allegiance to his native soverait; or if any outzen shall have been arrested and detained whose release upon demand shall have been unreasonably delayed or refused, the President shall be and hireby is empowered to order the arrest and detain in custody any subject or citizen of such the government who mis be found within the jurise ction of the United States; and the President shall without delay give information to Congress of any such proceeding under the act.

The Admission of Alubama.

The Admission of Alabama. orris, Chairman of the Republican state Com mittee of Alabama, and member elect of the House of Representa ives, has arrived in this city, and was this morning in conversation with various members of Con green on the floor of the House respecting political affairs in that State. He says that many of the registered to ers were intimidated from going to the polic, and that the admiss n of Alabama is imperatively sary for the protec ion of the people, as well as the preservation of their ma erial interests.

Requetion of the Army. The proposition of Wr. Bisine, of Nain', for the gradual reduction of the army was ad pted in Committee of the Whole to day, after an animat d discussion, by ten majorney. It is in the form of an amendment to the Army Appropriation bill, and as modified by Mr. Blaine is as follows:-" Cotil otherwise ordered by law to ne commission s all be issued in any regiment except to those entitled by law to appointment as second fieuten-acts by graduation at the Unit distates difficary Acade. my; but this provision shall not be construed to deprive any officer in commission of whatever promotion may be open to him by the occurrence of vacancies among

Reorgan zation of the Government Law De-I noticed carefully yesterday the fact that Judge Law-

renc., of Ohio, was about to report from the House Judictary Committee a bill for the reorganization of the Law Department of the government. the bill was reported, and proposes a sweeping change It reduces the expenses of the Attorney General's office and branches by more than thirty thou-and dollare and abotishes the following offices with the salaries attached, viz :- souther of Internal Revenue, \$4,000; Jud. e Adv. cate General, after April 1, 1869. \$5,673; A8sistant Judge Advocate General, \$4 475; one second class and two first class clorks, aggregate \$3,800; Solice ter and Nominal Judge Advocate General, \$3,500. offices established are as follows, with sainries, viz:-Attorney General, \$5.000; Assistant Atturney General, \$3.500, Chief Ciere, \$2,200; two cerks, \$8.600; two cierus, \$3.200; temperary clerks. \$2 200; Solicitor of the Bureau of International Law \$3 .00; oticitor of the Bureau of Revenue Law, \$3,000; the ciers. in the other of Satci or of the Transury, transferred, saiar os amount to \$15,400; one messepsor

\$900; Assistant Solicitor in the Bureau of Revenue Law, \$2.500; Solicitor of the Bureau of the Court of Claims, \$3,500; First Assistant Solicitor of the Bureau of Court of Claims, \$3,000; Second do., \$3,000; one messenger, \$750; Solicitor in the Bureau of Poetal Law, \$3,000; one fourth class clerk and one third class, \$1,500 and \$1,500; Solicitor of Bureau of Military and Navai law, \$3,000; Solicitor General, \$6,000; Solicitor of the Bureau of Land law, \$3,000; Solicitor of the Bureau of Patent law, \$3,000; stenographic clerk, \$2,000. Total expenses of the new system, \$81,650 an-Under the present system the annual expense nually. there are incidental expenses for employment of special counsel, &c., the real difference is, as stated, about \$30,000 in favor of the proposed new system.

The President's Exercise of the Pardoning Power.

The President, in reply to a resolution of the General's office showing all the pardons granted by the President since April 14, 1865, for counterfeiting, &c., with the names of those who recommended the pardons and the circumstances under which the Executive clemency was extended. It appears from the list that the pardons for forgery were 21; passing counter-feit money, 71; having in possession counter-feit money, 14; presenting false claims, 1; counterfeiting, 3; perjury, 1; attempting to pass counterfeit money, 1; making counterfeit money, 8; dealing in counterfeit money, 1; passing false vouchers, 1; fraud, 1; making false entries on books, 1; selling counterfeit money, 1. Total,

Rumored Change in the Cabinet. Dame Rumor, who has reorganized President Johnson's staff of constitutional advisers at least twelve times each month for about a year back. The last attempt of the lady is upon Mr. Browning, who, she declares, is about to throw from him the good things of the Interior Department, and make way for some new Secretary more destrous of enjoying the honors and emoluments perta ning thereto. I do not vouch for the correctness

of the rumor. Mexican Affairs. A private letter from sonor Romero, dated Mexico January 19, says he accepted the office of Secretary of the Treasury, supposing that he could in this very difficult position, under the present circumstances, render some more effective service to his country than almost luctance that he gave up his position in Washington and the idea of returning to the United States, a country for which he feels almost as great an attachment as for his own. . He may, however, return to letters of recall, and to attend to some private business matters. He says affairs remain quiet at home and peace and the consolidation of the government.

The Accounts of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the The Committee of Accounts, which was directed to examine into the accounts of the Sergeani-at Arms of the clouse, Mr. Ordway, charges having been made by some person affecting his official integrity, not only en-dorse his honesty, but his faithfulness of duty, and say mony given in support of them would not be taken in any court of justice. The chairmen of all the investigaing committees unite in bearing testimony to the integrity and efficiency of the Sergeant-at-Arms.

THE CASE OF JOHN H. SURRATT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19, 1868. To-day in the Criminal Court, Judge Cartter on the ench, the District Attorney, Mr. Carrington, moved der of Abraham Lincoln, be continued to the next term. Mr. Merrick, of the counsel for the accused, said that the defence would be ready to enter on the trial at the time previously set, the 24th inst.

The Court answered that a case of this importance The Court answered that a case of this importance would not be tried at the close of a term, and a continuance would be granted.

Mr. Merrick remarked that it would be impossible for the defence to try the case in March or April, owing to the engagements on Judge Black in these months, and he trusted as this commission had been granted on the motion of the District Attorney that the defence would be allowed at the next term a similar privilege.

The Court remarked that the courses should confer and fix upon some time for the trial agreeable to both sides.

idea.

Mr. Merrick ordered the clerk to enter the appearance of Judge Jereman B. Black and Chaucoup Black as counsel for the prisoner, with Mr. J. H. Bradley, Jz., and himself, solurding to the sesignment.

Chief Justice Cartter will hold the March term.

ARMY GIZETTE.

Washington, Feb. 19, 1868.
Brevet Lieutenant Colonel H. C. Morgau, Captain of the Twelfth infantry, has been placed on the reured list

Brevet Brigadier General O. L. Shepherd, Colonel of the Fifteenth infantry, has been ordered from his regiment in the Third Military District and to take command of the sub-district of Alabama.

Brevet Major B F. Chrke, Lieutenant Colonel and American to Colonel and Colonel

Assistant Commissary of Subsistence, is announced as Chief Commissary of the Miniary Division of the Missouri, relieving Brevet Brigadier General J. T. Haines, General Haines will remain on duty at these head-quarters until turthe orders.

Brevet Brigadier General George D. Ruggles is announced as Adjusant General of the Department of the

THE FORTIETH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

THE CIGAR TAX The CHAIR hald before the Senate a communication

from the cigarmakers of Columbus, Onio, praying for s modification of the tax. Referred to the Committee Commerce. Mr. Summa, (rep) of Mass., presented petitions from

the citizens of Wa-hincton protesting against the im-position upon them of a government by commission at the expiration of their charter, and praying for the passage of a bill rechartering the city. He gave notice that he would introduce a suitable bill to-morrow. ADVERSE REPORTS FROM THE JUDICIARY CONNITTEE. Mr. IRCMBULL, (rep.) of Ill., from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported adversely on the bill introduc

by Mr. Wilson for the more efficient government of the bill on the same subject. He said that they were ren dered necessary by the recent amondment reported by the Committee to the Supplementary Reconstruction bill providing that a majority of votes cast shall decide elections. He also reported adversely on the bull to regulate the service by courts of equity out of jurisdictional limits. THE CAPITOL GROUNDS.

Mr. FESSENDER, (rep.) of Me., from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, reported a bill to enlarge the Capitol grounds.

Mr. Wilson, (rep.) of Mass., introduced a bill to reim burse soldiers for clothing destroyed because of contagion. Reserred to the Committee on Military Affairs. RESTORATION OF ALABAMA.

Mr. Wilson introduced a joint resolution to restore Alabama to represents ion in Congress as follows:— Whereas the act of March 23, 1867, entitled "An act Whereas the act of provide for the more efficient pylementary to an act to provide for the more efficient overnment of the rebel "tates, passed March 2, 1667, and to facultate restoration." provided that the election government of the rebel 'tates, passed Mérch 2, 1667, and to facilitate restoration," provided that the election for the randeation of the constitution of each of the rebel tates should be one at which all the registered and qualified electors of the State should have an opportunity to vote freely and without restraint, fear or the influence of fraud; and without restraint, fear or the ratification of the constitution of Alabama, electors, owing to their dism san from employment and the homening actions of combinations of persons, and not an opportunity to vote freely and without restraint, tear or the influence of fraud; and whereas Congress is eatisded that the constitution meets the approval of a majority of all the qualified electors of the State; therefore

or a majority of all the quanties electors of the State; therefore
Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives
Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives
of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,
That the constitution of Alsaama is hereby declared to
be in conformity with the provisions of the act to provide for the more efficient government of the reselStates, passed Match 2, 1807, and the said constitution
is nereby approved; and whenever the Legislature
elected under said constitution shall ratify the fourteenth article of the constitution of the United States,
proposed by the Threy-night Congress, the said State
shall be asimitted to representation in ongress, in accordance with the laws of the United States.
Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. Mr. Wilson stated that he would call it up at an early day, when he would make a statement of the outrages perpetrated in that State in violation of the right to vote

GOVERNOR HOLDEN, OF NORTH CARCLINA.

Mr. MORTON, (rep.) of Ind., introduced a bill to relieve the dwashittles of Governor Holden, of North
Carolina, Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

RECORD OF CONTEXANCES OF VESSELS,

Mr. Tiprox, (rep.) of Neb., introduced a bill to grant aid to the railroad from Brownsville, Nebraska, and to other railroad in that State that are to intersect the Union Pacific Railroad. Referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad.

subject of and to railways by the bill extending the time for the completion of the Dubuque and Sloux City Railroad, called up by Mr. Harland (rep.) of lows, which was amended and passed.

Mr. Wilson moved to take up the bill relative to officers dismissed from the United States Army by general court martial.

Mr. Handrages opposed the motion, urging the continuation of undisished beamess—namely, the resolution providing for the admission of Mr. Thomas as Senator from the state of Maryland.

Mr. Wilson's motion was lost on a division and the Senate took up the special order.

Mr. Howard, (rep.) of Mich., addressed the Senate in reply to the remarks of Mr. Trumbull peterday. He disavowed any desire to pervert the evidence in the case of Mr. Thomas, or to favor a decision on grounds out-fide of the law of the land, as charged by Mr. Trumbull. He would try to show who it was that sought to pervert testimony and suppress truth. He read from the testimony of Mr. Thomas before the Committee a statement that he called at the house of Mr. Thompson, Secretary of the Interior, in 1861, where he found Cobb and Floyd—very suspicious company at that time, Mr. Howard said—but he did not recollect any of the conversation on the impending troubles, nor did he recollect of over hearing them express an opinion on the subject. He also testified that he had accepted the position of Secretary of the Treasury because of iong intimacy with the President, and that he had resigned his place solely because of the President Istening to statements by a New York banker that the public credit would suffer by his (Mr. Thomas) continuation in the office. Yet it was in proof that he still enjoyed the confidence of President Buchanan, who had refused to listen to the stories of those men or to allow them to interfere with the selection of his Cabinet. Mr. Howard clarred that this alleged motive was inconsistent with the state of things mentioned, as well as with the letters of resignation. He styled it and arrier penule, a more pretext. He quot

occurrences and diswir interest of the control of t Mr. Howarn continued, saying that the senator should not indulge in such dangerous charges against other Senators, and proceeded to discuss and comment upon other points of the testimony. In reply to Mr. Johnson's suggestion yesterday, that the resignation was caused by merciful feedings towards the poor soldiers and sallors of the Star of the West, he said it was a novel view, and one which Mr. Thomas had neglected to take either in his letter of resignation or in his testimony before the committee. He again argued that war really existed when Mr. Thomas resigned, quoting Vartel and other autherities to snow what constituted the existence of war, which, he said, was not a judicial question, but a question of fact; and he suggested that Mr. Trumbul consider whether on that question he had not in his speec; yesterday himself presented the testimony and expressed the truth in this and other particulars. He condemned as in exceedingly had taste the comparison by that Senator of the act of Mr. Homas in giving money to his you to the act of Congress in appropriating money to Senator of the act of Congress in appropriating money to care for the robel prison rs, both having been aid to the robels. He doubted which for the "B ys in blue" would listen complacently to that comparison.

Mr. Sumars withdrow his amendment, saying it had

accomplished its purpose.

Mr. Conking, (rep.) of N. Y., offered a substitute, that in the judgment of the Senate Purip F. Thomas, senator elect from Maryland, caunot with truth are the eath prescribed by the act of Congress approved July 2, 1862.

1862.

Some discussion as to the technical effect of the amendment enseed, during which air. Constant said it covered the whole ground; out if it was not found to be effective in preventing hir. Fromass from taking the eath a formal resolution would follow as a matter of

expelled from this body?

Mr. Howe said he had voied for that expulsion, but if
Mr. Bright came to-morrow, with proper credentials, he
would vote to admit him.

Mr. Sunnes asked whether he would let Mr. Bright

Mr. Styles called benefits, which proper creditation, Mr. Styles asked whicher he would let Mr. Bright take the onth?

Mr. Howe replied in the affirmative, but said what he would do alterwards was shother question. He continued his argument, cloting by saying he feared the future result to the State he represented it has precedent was established.

Mr. Davis, (dem.) of My., followed, heartily agreeing with the view taken by Air. Howe, saying it was one of the fundaments, essential State rishbs given by the constitution to choose Senators, and denouncing the views of the majority on this runger as governed by political motives, the only proper question was whether a Sonator elect had the constitutions qualifications and was willing to comply with the constitution and laws.

Mr. Consess, in reply to 'r. Howe's views that a State had an innerest right to choose its own representatives, no matter what their thuses, said that Senator had succeeded in convincing him more tirmly than before of the full right of the Senator from the function and increase of its members. He also replied to the remarks of Mr. Davis, whose views, he said, had been more cearly expressed by the Senator from Fenny, vania, jar. Buckniew). He (Mr. Conness) had never been a republican, and was a democrat to-day. Democracy, pure and simple, was a good thing, and he, naving always regarded shavery as a crime, had parted from the party occase of the stand it took in the war. He disavowed for himself and the republican party any partissis motives in the exaction on this question. The democracy and been throughout the war, and were now, the partisans. He proceeded to denounce in severe terms the course of Ar. Homas during the war, and said that while he est here is would never vote to admit scate men. He saw danger in it. During the war, and were now, the partisans. He proceeded to denounce in severe terms the course of Ar. Homas during the war, and war of the consequences.

Mr. Lucknanew (dem.) denied having charged Senators with being influenced b

Mr. Darke called for the yeas and mays on the resolution.

Mr. Johnson, (dem.) of Md., said he felt constrained
to and something to his remarks in closing the debate in
consequence of the comments of the views he had submitted yesterday. He replied to Mr. Howard's speech,
saying that rema or had again indulined in indelence inaguage in representing Mr. Thomas as a man devoid of
all honor, willing not only to perjure himself in order
to obtain admission, but to commit the ligher crime of
suborning his son to commit that offence. That senator
did not know the character of the man whom he aspersed, and he (Mr. Johnson) could attribute the course
of that remain, whom he estimated at his real worth of
intelect and of heart, to a sort of temporary medicestemporary, because whese better acquain ed with the
true character of the man he would doubtless regret
having made he awauti. Mr. Johnson again asserted
that Mr. Thomas had won the esteem of all who knew
him in every situation he had teid as a trank, bold,
housest and intelligent man and a paint in the
true sense of the term. He had no doubt
that his collesgue could take the eath with as much
truth as could the Senstew trom Michigan (Mr. Howard)
or California (Mr. Conness). To rebut the charge of Mr.
Howard, that in regard to complicity of Mr. Homas
with Cobb and Thompson and Floyd, he recalled to notice
a caim of four of five humbed those and dollars by one
De Groat for bricks furnished the government in this
city, to regard to which Mr. Huchanan caused for an adjustment of the account by the Secretary of War (Mr.
Floyd), the work having been under his charge, who
then precended to readjust it and drew his warrant on
Mr. Thomas, then Secretary of the Treasury, for
\$119,000, which he caimed to be the balance due the
contractor. It was runored that Floyd was interested in
the claim, and Mr. Thomas refraed to sign it, whereupon
Floyd wrote him a letter, which the circk read at the
instance of Mr. Johnson, and tough the tous the head not faiththe results ur. Junson, (dem.) of Md., said he felt constrained

represent Maryland no man had heard him utter a word against the government of his country. The Senator from Muchigan should be warned against indulging in mere suspicion by the result of investigation into the truth of the charge made by him on certain information that Mr. Thomas had transferred funds of the government to the South, in treasonable conspiracy with Cobb, the Assessitant Treasurer, Mr. Claco, having indignantly denied it, and asserted that Mr. Thomas had done everything possible to preserve the credit of the government. Mr. Johnson proceeded to discuss the question of the existence of war at the time of his resignation. He quoted from Mr. Lincoln's inaugural the passage commencing "the government will not assail you," addressed to the South, and asked whether those who claumed that diagrant war existed at that time knew better than their honored President, who had sought to avert it as a dire calamity. He said that it is knew better than their honored President, who had sought to avert it as a dire calamity. He said that it had the close of the war the universal desolation showed why Mr. Lincoln and every man of generous heart looked on civil war as a great calamity, and strove to avert it by any means consistent with duty, Gentlemen might how say that the result from the first was certain. He (Mr. Johnson) remembered when he and others present trembled for the result, and with what solicitude they looked for the action of England and France, not from unmanly fear, but because under circumstances the Union might have been disolved, and but for the but mane character and good disposition towards the United States, of the Queen of England, prompting her to resolve that her government should do nothing to lead to the overthrew of this government, no man could tell what might have happened. He had not feared the result, but dreaded the state of things that must follow in necessitating the employment of all the available means of the North. That inaugural had been construed by some to announce a war p

Yard nere, accepted the resignation. Even General Loe was permitted to resign without question by that Secretary.

Mr. Camero, (rep.) of Pa., said, misapprehending the remark to apply to Quartermaster Robert Johnston, that it had been reported then that he was about to resign because of distruct of him by the administration, and he (Mr. tameron) sent for him and told him the story was unfounded, and desired him to continue, but that officer then informed him respectfully that he had taken steps from which he could not recede.

Mr. Johnson informed the Senator of his misapprehension, and said he had always considered the gentleman had made a mistake.

Mr. Johnson shortmed the Senator of his misapprehension, and said he had always considered the gentleman had made a mistake.

Mr. Johnson shortmed the mistake by arresting the Legislature of Maryland.

Mr. Johnson said the Legislature of Maryland never did any narm, while General Lee had done an immense deal, and that he did not know of a single instance is which an arrest for disloyalty to the government had been made by the Senator.

Mr. Cameron soes to explain the circumstances of General Lee's defection, but not seeming dispused to insist on interrupting Mr. Johnson, severa censtors urged him to "Go on," "Pitch in," and he said he had been informed by a gentleman in whom he had confidence that General Lee, having received an in manion that he might have command of the federal army, had assured him of his entire lovalty and devotion to the country. He (Mr. Cameron) then consulted General Scott, who approved of placing him at the head of the army, and the place was offered to General Lee in a moment if he had had a chance; but he had never suspected that he would act prildiously.

Mr. Johnson asked whether the Senator knew from his own knowledge or from in own attoin by a third party.

Mr. Cameron had learned it from a gentleman in whom he had confidence and he had no doubt of its

Mr. Cameron had learned it from a gentleman it whom he had couldence, and he had no doubt of it whom he had connecte, and he had no doubt of its truth.

Mr. Johnson doubted its truth very much. (A laugh.)
Gentlemen might laugh, but he would income the individua who indulged in merrimons (if. Conness) that
Lee was as bonorable a man as any to be found in the

State of California.

Mr. Conness did not doubt that was the Senator's opinion, but it was not his

Mr. Jousson and he was willing to have the statement go to the country.

Mr. Conness was also.

Mr. Conness was also.

Mr. Jounson then quoted from the opinion of the Supreme Court in the prize cases, that Concress could

go to the country.

Mr. Conney, was also.

Mr. Johnson then quoted from the opinion of the Supreme Court in the prize cases, that Congress could not decime war against a State by virtue of any cause in the constitution, and said that if Mr. Thomas had, as charged against him, concurred in Mr. Buchanan's view he was supported by the upreme Court.

Mr. Conness and he had aways regarded that claim of Mr. Buchanan as contemptible.

Mr. Johnson said the Supreme Court had ratified it.

3.7. Conness had reference only to the claim of Mr. Buchanan as the ground or his related to the concurred in the opin on of the Supreme Court.

Mr. Johnson continued, arguing that establishing this precedent, by excluding Ar. Thomas would lead to unheard of dangers, and or implored them to consider whether it might not return to plague the invenor, and to avoke anything tending to the present dem raticing condition of thisks, but rather to let bygones be bygones, and to take by the hand, where they could do it without violating their conviction of duty, those who differed from them in opinion.

The rescitation to admit Mr. Thomas was then voted down, as follows:

Year—Messra anthony, Bayard, Buckalew, Cole, Davis, Dirent Poolitts, Fassenden. Trumphysiss, Gromes, Iransen, Gromes, Iransen, Gromes, Iransen, Gromes, Iransen, Gromes, Iransen, Gromes, Iransen, Iransen, Gromes, Iransen, I

Mr. Howe was paired with Mr. Edmunds.

Mr. Dake then offered his amendment, which is substantially the same as the original resolution, but with the addition at the end of the words, "And that the President pre tem inform the Governor of the clate of Maryland of the action of the Senate in the premises," and it was adopted by a voice of 27 to 20, means. Crug.n and Grimes no. voting.

The S. na. e. 5 o clock adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

LAW DEPARTMENT. Mr. LAWRENCE, (rep.) of Onio, from the Committee, reported the bill to establish a law D part ment, which was ordered to be printed and recommitted t consolidates all the law offices of the government Wasnington into one department, of which the Atto neg General is the head, reducing the expenses about \$20,000 the SURRENDER OF POREIGN CONVICTE

Mr. Wilson, ir p) of lows, from the same committee reported back the bill providing for the surrender o persons convicted of certain cromes, and asked that it be put upon its passage.

The bil, as amended by the committee, provides the no person who may have been duly arrested, tried, convicted and a diudged gaily of murder, piracy, assassination, arson, robbery, or forgery, and where conviction has not been reversed, shall be allowed to President, on the production of satisfactory proof that any such person has entered, or is about to enter the convict to the country from which he comes, or it which he may have been so convicted.

Mr. Wilson stated that the particular case which gavrise to the bill was one which demanded immediate action, and yet be did not feel authorized to state the

action, and yet be did not feel authorized to state the circomstances of the case, because such statement might select the object of the bill.

Mr. Juno, (rep.) of Ill., asked Mr. Wilson whether the bill would exclude a person convicted of any of such crimes and subsequently pardoned by his government?

Mr. Wilson asked do the negative.

Mr. Juno asked whether it would apply to a person, who, after having paid the full penalty inflicted, as impresoment for twenty years, afterwards came to this country?

Mr. Wilson replied that it certainly could not be so construed.

construed.

The bill was then passed without a divison.

THE LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE AND JUDICIAL APPROPRIATION

THE LEGISLATIVS, EXECUTIVE AND JUDICIAL APPROPRIATION BY L.

The House then proceeded to dispose of the amendments, fifty-one is number, reported from the committee of the Whole on the state of the Union to the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill.

Air Washingurs, (rep.) of lill, acting cusirman of the Committee on Appropriations, withdrew the amendment pending at the adjournment of the House yesterday.

The first question on which the years and mays were called was on the amendment adding twenty per cent to the appropriations for the employes of each House.

Mr. Washingurs opposed it and its supporters, contending that it only carries out an existing law, which makes the increase permanent.

The amendment was adopted by year 88, mays 46, as follows:—

The amendment was adopted by yeas 88, nays 45, as follows:

YEAR—Messrs. Adams, Anderson, Archer, Arnell, Ashley of 'evada, Banks, laraum Hingham, Hisir, Boyer, Burr, Carey, Chanler, Clarke of Ohio, Coburn, Dodge, Driggs, Eckey, Libridge, Ellot, Ferrs, Ferry, ets. Glosabrenner, Gollady, terwelly, Grawedl, Hopkins, Hochkiss, Hubbard of 10th Charles of Pauld, Arthur Messrs, Charles of Pauld, Arthur Messrs, Manachan, Kinck, Messrs, McCalinou, Mercur, Miller, Moogan, Kinck, Messrs, McCalinou, Mercur, Miller, Moogan, Morrib, Mungen, Myers Newcomb, Nichoson, Morgan, Morrib, Mungen, Myers Newcomb, Nichoson, Nonn, O'Nenl, Pane, Itelers, Phelps, Poland Polsey, Robinson, Robertson, Schenck, Sigresses, Smith, Syskiding, Nisrkwesther, Stewart, isokes, Stone, Taber, Taffe, Thomas, irimbic of Ienn, Trimble of Ky., Twichell Van Auken, Irimbic of Ienn, Trimble of Ky., Twichell Van Auken, Van Horn of N. Y., Van Frump, Yan Wyee, Williams of Pa., Williams of Ind., Wilson of Ohlo, Wilson of Pa., Windom, Van Horn of N. Y., Van Trump, Yan Wyee, Williams of Pa., Boutwell, Hromwell, Broomail, Buckland, Clarke of Kansas, Cobb, Cook, Cullom, Farnawerth, Fields, Hairb, Halsey, Harding, High, Halman, Hubbard of W. Va., Humphrey, Ham, Jiliam, Lawrence of Onc., Jone, Loughringe, William, Lawrence of Onc., Jone, Loughringe, William, Taylor, Thombridge, Upson, Ward, Washburne of Jill., Washburne of Mass, Welker and Wilson of Iosea, Salosson Iaken by yeas and paye was on the

or Was. Washburne of Ill., Washburn of Mass., Weiker and Wilson of lowa-45.

The next question taken by year and nays was on the amendment in reierence to the Court of Giaims, providing that no judgment of that court exceeding \$5,000 stall be paid out of the appropriation. The amendment was agreed to by year 72, nays 66.

The amendments cutting down the cierical force at the Executive mansion and forbidding officers of the army or navy being employed there on civil duty were, at the suggestion of Mr. Washburne, rejected.

All the amendments having been disposed of the bill was passed.

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF EGYPT.

The SPEKAKER presented a translation, forbished by the United States Consul General at Alexandra, Egypt, of the rules and orders of the first Legislative Assembly

ever held in Egypt. Referred to the Committee on

ever held in Egypt. Referred to the Committee on Rules.

The House then, at a quarter before two, went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Washburne, of Wis, in the chair, on the Army Appropriation bill.

The bill appropriates in the aggregate \$32,082,093. The following are the principal appropriations:—Fay of the army, \$15,000,000; commutation of officers' subsistence, \$2,133,413; Medical and Hospital Department, \$200,000; Quartermaster's Department, regular aupplies, \$5,000,000; Quartermaster's general and incidental expenses, \$2,200,000; transportation of the army, \$5,000,000; quartermaster's general and army at Rock Island, Illinos, \$380,000; transportation of the army \$5,000,000; quarters for officers and troops, \$2,000,000; ordinance service, \$2,80,000; arsenal and army at Rock Island, Illinos, \$380,000; repairs of fortincations, \$200,000.

Mr. Wood, (rep.) of N. T., inquired whether General Grant's idea of economy was that the army should need \$33,000,000 a year in a time of profound peace?

Mr. Blains, (rep.) of Ms., replied that the question of reducing the army would be brought before the House very soon, adding that there never had been a time when such a relatively small sum was required for the army as under the administration of General Grant. The bill appropriated less than half a million per regiment, the million being in gold and the half million in currency.

Mr. Wood asked whether ever before, the atime of profound peace, the army had cost thirty smillions of dollars a year?

Mr. Blains replied that before the war twenty-five millions of dollars had been asked for an army of nineten regiment, the implies had been asked for an army of nineten regiment, the million being my only thirty-three millions was asked for an army of sixty regiments.

Mr. Wood passed the point that he was right in saying that this was the largest sum ever asked for the army in a time of profound peace.

Mr. Blains regiment cost more than double in gold what a regiment now costs in paper under Gene

a regiment now costs in paper under General Grant's administration.

Mr. Pyle, (rep.) of Mo., made the point of order that she provise attached to the bill for the pay of the army should not be attached to a provision for the reduction of the army.

Mr. Blains consented that the provise should be streken out at that point, and then he moved it be inserted at the end of the bill.

The provise, as modified, is as follows:—

Provided, that the expenditure of the money herein appropriated shall be limited and controlled by the following contribution, with the interview ordered by law no new contribution, with the provision and the provision are by law entitled and controlled by the following contributions of the provision shall not be constructed to deprive any officer of whatever promotion may be open to him by the occurrence of vacances among his superiors in rank.

Mr. Pyle made the point of order that this was inde-

Mr. Pyle made the point of order that this was independent legislation, and therefore not in order in an ap

whatever promotion may be open to him by the occurrence of vacancies among his superiors in rank.

Mr. Pytz made the point of order that this was independent legislation, and therefore not in order in an appropriation bill.

Ine Charkkan overruled the point of order.
The provision gave rise to considerable discussion, Messrs Logan, Pyte and Washburne, of Indiana, opposing it on the ground of its invortism to West Fount cadets, and Mr. Schenck opposing it as being an attempt to legislate generally in an appropriation bill, which he considered entirely wrong.

Mr. Blanks asked Mr. Schenck whether he was in favor of maintaining the army at its present strength until matters were southed, which did not seem very likely to be settled for a year or two.

Mr. Scheck believed that there was a general disposition, as soon as the condition of the country would admit of it, to resert to some system of reduction of the army; but what he cojected to was a piece or reform which he returned to and which we life to the Appropriation bill. The question should be refer to the Appropriation bill. The question should be refer to the Appropriation bill. The question should be refer to the Appropriation bill. The question should be refer to the Appropriation bill. The question should be refer to the Appropriation bill. The question should be refer to the Appropriation bill, and Mr. Blance, said he round that the argregate amount of the army Appropriation bill for the year enough june 30, 1843, weaking 16, 083, 183, against over \$33,000,000 appropriated in this buil. He suggested associat attomogn this bill provided estimability for six y rightents none of them were neally full.

Mr. Blanks remited that they were not, having being that it did not accord with the density for six y rightents none of the caratry regiments, reduced to the minimum was.

Mr. Dalaks registed that he monimum was.

Mr. Blanks read afternoon to the fact that the bill appropriated bill, but that he objected to appropriate of the private his provision has been a

Grant,
Mr. Blainz said, in reference to the expression about tricks in regulation, that the provise which bill originally had been reported by the Con Appropriations, and was a direct, expite

Mr. Locas hoped Mr. Blaine would withdraw the Ar, Locar noped ar. Datase would interest the word "tempor" (Laughter, Mr. Blains repeated the words "a good deal of tempor," and denied naving charged Mr. Logan with jealousy of West Foint. He had simply said that while ne had no prejedice against West Foint, he had no jealousy of it. The gentiuman could not, if he tried with every so much temper get him into a quarret. Here sir Logan Rissed his hand to Mr. Blaine aimd much laughter.)

Logan Rissed he hand to Mr. Biaine aimid much imagniter.)

Air SULLER, (rep.) of Mass., as one member of the Committee on Appropriations, said he did not wish to be made responsible for the proviso, for it had never been committeed to him. He wished to wash his nands of t and to say that the country has fainen on evil times when the army was to be cut mp or cut down at the request or under the direction of any onicer of the United States. The army had been put in the hands of the representatives of the people, and the last man who ought to induce these representatives as to the arrength of the army was the General of the Army. The civil and military powers should be kept distinct. He trusted he might say so much without any imputation of bad faith toward any one. Such a precedent was one which in the future might prove itself to the Diorice of the country. The fathers of the republic had been careful to guard against it by allowing no body accept the President of the United States to give advice or instructions to Congress.

itions to Congress.

Mr. Blank expressed the hope that it would never be considered derogatory to the character of the first officer of the army to recommend reduction of the military.

of the army to recommend resocion of the m.h.ary force.

Mr. Bytler asked where in the constitution say right of the General of the Army could be found to recommend anything to 'ougess?'

Mr. Blake said be was not speaking about the constitution if the General were recommending an increase of military force there might be some ground for jeal ousy and sense iveners, but when he recommended its reduction he could see no cause for siarm.

Mr. Pyla said, in reference to Mr. Blaine's remarks in regard to bud taste in using Grant's hane in the discussion, that the vioration of good taste had been on the part of the gentleman (Mr. Blaine) investif.

Mr. Buttas invited Mr. Pyle to state exactly what General Grant did recommend to the Committee on Military Affairs.

General Grant on recommendary Adams.

Air, Fulk declined to do so.

Finally the discussion was closed, and the committee proceeded with the order portions of the bill The litems appropriating \$350,000 for an arsenal and armory at took leand gave rise to considerable discussion, it

was agreed to.

Mr. Van Wyck, (rep.) of N. Y. moved to amend by adding the tolowing provise:—"Provided no money appropriated by his act shall be used to pay for any new camon or small arms." Adopted.

Without disposing of the bill the committee rose.

Without disposing of the bill the committee rose,

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS,

The SPEAKER presented a communication from the
Secretary of the irrasury resisting to the transfer to the
Interior department of jurisdiction over certain Inside
matters now exercised by the Fressury Department.

Also a message from the President with a report of
the Attorney General as to pardons granted to persons
convicted of making or passing counterfact money.

Also is message from the President with the correspondence and in-ormation in relation to Russian
America.

The communications were appropriately referred.

THE CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE PRESIDENT AND GENERA

THE CORRESPONDENCE SETWEEN THE PRESIDENT AND GENERAL SHERMAN CALLED FOR.

Mr. BLAIRE seked leave to oder a resolution requesting the President to communicate all the correspondence in reference to the conferring on Lieutenant General Sherman of the brevet rank of General, and the correspondence in relation to the establishment of the new Military Division of the Atlantic.

Mr. Nimack, (dem.) of Ind., did not see the necessity for this correspondence and therefore objected. for this correspondence and therefore objected.

Mr. Washnunn, of Ili., appealed to him to withdraw

Mr. WASHBURNS, of Ill., appealed to him to withdraw the objection.

Mr. WASHBURNS, of Ill., appealed to him to withdraw the objection.

Mr. NIBLACK suggested that Congress had had letters enough for a while.

Mr. WASHBURNS intimated that the resolution could be passed under suppension of the rules on Monday.

2 ubsequently Mr. Niblack withdraw his objection, and the resolution was offered and adopted.

THE SALE OF COVERNEET SECURITIES

Mr. LOGAN introduced a bill revoking the authority of the Secretary of the Irenury to pay a percentage for the sale of government securities or bonds, and repeating all laws or parts of laws authorizing the appointment of an agent for the purpose of negotiating or siling government securities or bonds. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Mesns

THE CHARGES AGAINST THE SERGEART-AT-ARMS.

Mr. DROGNALL, (rep.) of Ya., from the Committee on Accounts, to whom had been referred certain charges against Mr. Ordway, Sergeant-at Arms, presented a report, signed by four or five members of the committee.

ending with a resolution that the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject. He stated that Mr. McCulloch disagreed to the report, and might present a minority report.

Mr. Wood called for the reading of the report, but the House, not desiring to wait for the reading, adjourned at a quarter before five o'clock.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC-ITALIAN OPERA .- Of all the modern composers of Italian opera Verdi is perhaps the most copular and most abused. The people like him because he is sensational in music as Boucicault is in drams, and the dilettanti dislike him for the same reason. All his opera librettos are overcharged with love and murder and startling situations, and there is no drama one-half of the atroctities of the libratic of one one-half of the atroctities of the libratic of one of Verdi's operas. But the secret of his success is that his music is emineatly dramatic and that he not only produces superb motodies and grand choruses, but intensely passionate tries and quartata. The quartet from "Regoletto," the "Miserere" in "Il Trovatore" and the quintet in "Ernant" are signa proof so his gonius in this respect. In the "Ballo in Maschera," which was produced at the Academy last night, and which included in the cast the names of La Grang-Brignoli, Philips, McCulhoch and Oriandini, is another great work of dramatic writing in music. The librating rank it, is absurd and highly improbable, but the must superb. The house last night was crowded, a fashlon filled box and stail. The performance was begood and middling in some of the parts. La Grange and sung are a great artist can only do under all circustances; yet traces of her recent indisposi ion were captible in her voice. Britholf's pecularly sweet voice made the rôle of Richard acceptable, and in of the music which felt to his part he brough, our appuause of his hearers. Mass Phillips and Mise Guiloch upheld American faient in the most gratimanner, the laster appearing to advantage in the return of the parts. The orchestra was entirely too loud, drowned some of the best points in the opera.

OLIVE LOUAN'S LECTURE —"Grant Streek."—With it one-half of the atrocities of the libratio of one

OLIVE LOGAN'S LECTURE -"STAGE STRUCK."-With : finite grace, and a good deal of wit, bumor and ocsional touches of pathos, Miss Olive Logan entertained her audience at Dodworth Hali last night in an original, ight and sketchy lecture, which was intended to represent the aspirations, misories, tailures and successes of the "stage struck." It was not so much a locture as a story in two chapters, very pleasantly and, indeed, very cleverly told to a select audience of not too critical friend; cleverly told to a select audience of not too critical friend; who evidently enjoyed the treat very much. Miss Logan did not embarrass herself with a desk, a la Dickens, nor a manuscript, nor any of the usual praphermain of the lecture room, but stepped lightly upon the platform, elegantly arrayed in rose concred silk and while lace, laid down her fan and commenced to speak familiarly of Mr. Fongweight and his stage mania; how he aspired to become a star, and expired, in sheer disgust, as a utility man, in the second chapter of the story—the experiences of Carrie Lee—there might have been some passages of an autobiography; but, however that may be the stage told with great feeling, patrost, and sometimes even with passion, that visibly touched the audience. Airs Lowan has a better voice for the lecture room than the stage. Her presence is graceful, her action easy, yet expressive, and her intonations so good that not a sincte point was lost. Upon the whole the entertainment was quite a success and will undoubtedly load to further efforts, when will convert the novicate into a Lermandeli profession. Many prominent readers have commenced with smaller promise.

Musical and Dramatic Notes.

Dan Bryant concluded his engagement at the St. Charles last week. Toe Crescent City is a ghtly excited by grand masque

rade balls this season. Harrison presents the sublime oratorio of J.das Maccable is, with the distinguished artist Parepa-Rosa in the soprano rôle, at Steinway Hail to-night.

Harry Watkins and Mrs. Courles Howard Watkins will shortly appear at the Charleston thea.re. Miss Alien Ore Buil is making a sensation in Louisville. One of

the papers says of him:—

Ole Bull's genus shines out in its fullest splendor when he plays pieces of his own comp.s.ton. His 'Mother's Prayer' has been termed his greatest creation as well as his greatest per ormance. It is, however, difficult to decide among so many matterly productions which particular one so did have the preference. The first note in the "stother's Prayer' seemed to unlock the casket of memory, and whisper to us in accents of sweatest harmony of begone days, of joys and sorrows, never to return again on earth.

Maderre Versen Hoffman, who accumpanes him, has

Mudame Varian Holfman, who accompanies b von high praise in all the Western cities.

"Under the Gastight" has reached the Lou sville theatre. The good folks there say they are going to beat the "Black Crook" and "White Fawn" by a grand-pecta-cle. Forrest and Jefferson will visit them beforehand. The "Midsummer Nicat" B Dream" is the attraction at

The "Midsumer Night as broats in the deropolitian, Buffalo.

The Richings English opera troupe are drawing large houses in Ballimore.

The Dora-Susan excitement at Silwyn's, Boston, continues unabsted. So is the "White Fawn." Bitto Morlacchi and the "Sons of the Cape" at the Compute and

THE EVENING SCHOOLS.

school, Thomas W. Conklin. principal, took place last evening at the school building, corner of West Broadway and North Moore street. The exercises consisted titee on club, declamation and dislogue. The attendance of uncomfortable from the jam and oppressive from the heated atmosphere which pervaded it. The declamatory exercises were made up of both poetry and prose, and were equally divided between comic, pair ofte and pair thetic elections, in the rendering of when the someoars evosed a thorough knowledge of the someonist they emboded in this particular the exhibition differed materially from other public school exercises, where too often the declamation appears to be more of a parrot-like character, and no regard whatever is paid to correct realing. Among the pieces declamed were "first's fee each of ore the French Court Martial" and the "Destruction of Herculaneum," which were received with great applained as were also Sergeant Buziuz's opening in the Bandell-Pickwick trial, and a dialogue relative to the impressional of American sea nool. Taken allogle of the extruses were of a very pleasing character, and the audience was unusually well satisfied with them throughout.

> varied character and attracted a large at endance Whatever national faults the 3.f.esian race may possess and however damaging in some respects to the perity and grandeur of the civ "the Irish occupation" of New York may se, they have siways been distinguished for their patronage of letters, and no scheme touching the edication of youth has ever been indifferently considered or lightly entertained by them; so it is not surprising that a considerable number of the political lights of the eventh ward were present last evening, at of whom evinced much interest in the proceedings. James H. Chins presided, supported on the platform by Joan H. Williams, Patrick suddoor, Thomas J. Cummins and other gentenent promisent in the local annais of the ward, while the guardians of law and order found in Captam James in a fit representative. The programme, which consisted of nineteen selections, musical and dramatic, was religiously gone through, in a manner highly creditable to the several performers, and evidencing careful training and altertive instruction on the part of the principal of the echod, A. F. Gallapter. The Swort of Bunker dilt," by Mesers, Frankin, and, Indian Reminischaces," by W. Wash, were particularly not cease. The success of the school during the past term has been most gratifying. The classes have been well attended, and the most carnest desire to b near by the apportunity to obtain a sound Engitsh education exhibited by the entire school, while the progress made bears teatimony alike to their own abilities, their teachers' skill and the wants of the New of letters, and no scheme touching the edication

The Tenth Ward School. in Allen street, near Hester, of which Mr. J. F. Wright is principal, were held last night. The apposite oudering of the several declamations, songs, &c., indicated careful and repeated study on the indicated careful and repeated study on the part of the participanis, the following of whom distinguished themsolves during the eve.ing:—H. Bush, who spoke "the Bashful Man;" Master William McLeester, who sang "Pulling Hard Against the Stream," and Protessor William I. forbeck, in his stump speech entitled "Woman's Rights," The adult class, taught by Mr. A. Forbes, was declared to have made more substantial progress during the past term than any previous adult class in this school. The programme was made up of twenty-seven different subjects, in the form of reading, singing, declamation, essays and farces, and all passed off satisfactorily to the audience and with credit to the teachers. Mr. William Drach acted ady as leader and manager of the musical portion of the elitertainment, which was honored with the presence and approval of several political dignitaries.

Pourteenth Ward Female Evening School. Mr. John Harrington delivered a lecture at this school last evening which proved highly marructive and inte-The pupils sang several songs with much sweetness, and the order main ained during the exercises reflects credit on the principal, Miss Maggie C. Canary.

The Ninth, Fifteenth und Sixteenth Ward

Schools.

The Committee on Evening Schools of the Board of Education, together with several other members of the Board, the Clerk, Mr. Boose, and District Inspector Kelly, visited the evening schools of the Nitteenth and Sixteenth warts last evening, and school short and appropriate addresses were n some of the visitors.